

THE DAILY NEWS.

By F. M. HALE, PRINTER TO THE STATE.
L. L. POLK, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

RALEIGH, N. C.
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1880.

ANOTHER RADICAL EVIL.

Two of the most efficient agents of civilization were the whipping post and the gallows. Radical mock humanity, Yankee-Radical humanity, has greatly lessened the value of the last and has done away with the first. They substituted a penitentiary as the constitutional panacea for crime, and to give it a fair show they wasted or stole the money which had been set aside for the maintenance of schools, another of civilization's agents as effective as whipping and hanging. The results of their work are before us, and one of these results is an ever increasing burden upon the labor of honest men. He who has read the tables of State expenditures for the last twelve years, several times printed in *THE NEWS*, will have seen that the people pay more for the support of criminals than the entire expenses of the State amounted to within the memory of men yet little past middle age. The waste does not stop here. The criminal's family has to live in his absence, and a livelihood is had often by charity, often by theft. The effect morally is worse than the effect materially. Is there no remedy?

The remedy in a moral and economical point of view will be found in such a change of the Constitution as will allow a change not only in the degree, but in the nature of punishment. The Constitution now recognizes only four kinds of punishment: death, imprisonment, fine and removal from office. The first is by the terms of the Constitution limited to four cases; the last refers to official delinquencies and crimes which seldom occur. These two deducted, it will be seen how vast a number of crimes is punished with fine and imprisonment. But though these are nominally two in number they are, in point of fact, reduced to one; since it is a rare thing that criminals are able to pay a fine. Thus the punishment annexed to crimes and offenses in this State is practically the penitentiary.

The apportionment of one common punishment for crimes so great in number and so wide in their range is false in principle, and carries the following practical evils: 1st. It condemns the convict for offenses that in many cases do not imply any great turpitude to one of the extreme penalties of the law—for such the penitentiary in itself is—and to associations which make him naturally and inevitably many times worse than when he went there. 2d. It throws the support of the criminal himself upon the community, and in a large majority of cases his family also. 3d. It turns the convict back upon the community after he has become an adept in crime, and he sows broadcast wherever he goes the vices which he acquired there. The penitentiary ought to be reserved for those only whose gross crimes show their deep depravity and who are intended to be confined for life, or for a long term of years. In the former instance society has nothing to dread; for they will never be set at large; in the latter the number would be reduced to a minimum, for the number let loose upon society would be very small.

But the criminal must be punished, and if he cannot be punished by a fine, how else can he be reached except by imprisonment in the penitentiary? We answer by restoring corporal punishment, not corporal punishment to be absolutely imposed by the Judge, but conditionally, at the election of the convict. In all those offenses that were visited with corporal punishment at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, leave it optional with the convict to submit to stripes or go to the penitentiary.

Corporal punishment was abolished upon the ground that it was the most degrading of all punishments. Now we think there has been a great deal of mawkish philanthropy, and a great deal of false logic indulged on this subject. It is not the punishment, but the commission of the crime that degrades. Perhaps a rule of evidence may have given rise to this notion. In order to discredit a witness upon the ground that he had been guilty of an infamous offense, it was necessary to show that he had undergone the sentence of the law. To show the judgment of the court was not enough, because that judgment might have been reversed or a pardon might have issued. It was necessary, therefore, to show that the judgment had been carried into effect. But this was a mere rule of evidence; it was the crime and not the punishment which indicted the degradation.

As far as regards the degradation inflicted by stripes or the penitentiary, taking public opinion as the measure we do not think it a question worth disputing about. If measured by the effects upon the convict himself, we think that of the penitentiary will be found deepest and most lasting. He who has worn the convict's garb for months, who has witnessed the shudder of honest men at the thought of contact with him, who sees himself looked upon habitually as an outcast, and who has none but outcasts as associates, will feel the sense of degradation to a greater degree than the man

who has suffered a brief though severe chastisement, and then returns to the healthful occupations and humanizing tendencies of home. One of the first objects of punishment is reform. It is easy to see how all chance of reform is cut off by plunging the convict—very often his offense is a slight larceny—among criminals, and making criminals his only companions for years. It is easy to see how he may be reformed by prompt punishment, and then returning him to the sphere of duty and human affections, especially when the affections are of that class that cling closest about the heart. He returns to home and its influences when the stern discipline which he has brought upon himself is fresh in his mind, and the two combined can thus have their proper effect. Again, he may, if he pleases, emigrate to a distant country or another State, and start life anew. If he has lived long in the penitentiary, or among convicts out of it, all that by which he could be lifted up to healthy manhood is, without resort to extraordinary agencies, gone forever. Again, it would be a boon to the convict to extend to him the option. In the vast majority of cases he would gladly submit himself to stripes, for independent of every other consideration, who would care for his family when he was away? It is to be borne in mind that even crime cannot extinguish the affections; the worst criminal loves his wife and children. It is by the leverage of these better feelings that the criminal is brought back to virtue. Return him then, as soon as possible, to his home. It is clear that the community and the convict would both be gainers. The community would be relieved from the burden of the convict's support and that of his family. The convict would be returned to his home, his family, his business, and the wholesome influences which all these carry with them. This system has worked well in Virginia.

CASWELL POLITICS.

The Democrats of Caswell have made eminently fit and proper nominations for the House of Representatives.

JACOB A. LONG, Esq., is a native of Alamance, but removed to Caswell six years since, and commencing the practice of the law at Yanceyville has established a high reputation. He will not only understand the making of laws, but also the needs of the farming people, his constituents; for he, too, is a farmer and not an undistinguished competitor of old tobacco planters, in quantity and quality of crops. Mr. LONG is very popular, makes a capital speech, and will canvass with vigor.

Q. T. ANDERSON, Esq., the other Democratic nominee, is a young farmer of sense and influence. He was a candidate for the House in 1876, and Radical as Caswell was, failed of election by only eight votes. Our friends in Caswell think that with such candidates they are bound to succeed, and will do their level best.

PERSON COUNTY.

Capt. JAMES HOLEMAN, who is to represent Person in the next House of Representatives, is a thoroughly sensible and practical man, and though heretofore unconnected with politics is well informed on all public matters and especially such as concern the State. He comes, too, of good stock. The elder JAMES HOLEMAN, so well known throughout the State before the war, was the only Whig who for many years could command a majority of the votes in Person. Democrats were as proud of him as the Whigs, and their votes were cheerfully given him when he could be induced to accept office. The son is "a chip of the old block," and will worthily represent his constituents.

THERE are countless small swindles in the tariff, meaner because small than the big swindles. One of them is confessed by the *Tribune*, in an article elsewhere reprinted to-day, to make a point on Gen. BUTLER who is interested in it, and who to make money for self and friends had his Radical brethren in Congress put a prohibitory duty on imports of nickel. This decreased the revenues \$20,000 a year, and added how much we cannot exactly tell to the taxation of the people, who use nickel in hundreds of ways. It is supposed that it amounts to one million of dollars taken from the people and bestowed upon a few nickel mine-owners. These swindles, little and big, will go on until Congress is thoroughly Democratic and a Democrat is President. Then we shall be rid of a class of politicians whose notion is that it is right to make one set of men pay for what is used by another set of men; to force the people to contribute to the wealth of a few.

A DECISIVE engagement between AYOON KHAN's forces and the English must take place in a few days unless the Afghan chief declines the encounter by retreating. He has gone eastward a day's march from Candahar and has taken up a strong position on the line of General ROBERTS' advance. ROBERTS will have an available force of 14,000 men. The KHAN's army is of almost precisely the same strength. Under these circumstances there should be no doubt as to a complete victory for the English.

THE *Newbernian* is now issued daily. It is an excellent newspaper and we trust will be handsomely supported.

RANDOLPH HOUNDED.

[Special Telegram to THE RALEIGH NEWS.]
HIGH POINT, N. C., Sept. 1, 1880.
Twenty-five hundred people were in Ashboro yesterday to hear Gov. Jarvis, who was escorted into the town by fifty horsemen with banners and music. After dinner the crowd assembled on the Fair Grounds, a large number of ladies being present. Gov. Jarvis spoke for two hours, and was followed by Geo. B. Everett, Esq., who was in turn followed by F. H. Busbee, Esq. At the conclusion of Mr. Busbee's speech the meeting adjourned until half-past seven.

At that hour the enthusiastic crowd formed itself into a torchlight procession and marched to the Fair Grounds, bearing torches, and on which were inscribed the legends: "The bayonet is not a fit instrument to collect the ballots of freemen;" "R. P. Buxton, of the salt-petre bureau;" "T. J. Jarvis, the plough-boy of Currituck."

On the arrival at the Fair Grounds Gen. J. M. Leach spoke for an hour and a half. A choir, accompanied by Miss Thorne on the organ, sang "Oh! for Carolina," and "The Red, White and Blue." Capt. F. N. Stradwick, Col. John N. Staples and Dr. J. M. Worth followed Gen. Leach, and the Governor wound up the ball, finishing his last speech at 11 p. m.

COUNTY MATTERS.

The Convention of Randolph county nominated G. S. Bradshaw for the House of Representatives, and endorsed O. W. Carr for the Senate from the Senatorial district, composed of the counties of Moore and Randolph. B. H. A.

Caswell.

[Correspondence of THE RALEIGH NEWS.]
YANCEYVILLE, August 28, '80.
The Democrats of Caswell held their Convention in the Court House to-day. Col. George Williamson presided. Wal. Colyer of Leesburg, and Major Blanton of Milton, were Secretaries. Every township in the county was represented and considerable interest manifested. There seemed to be devotion and determination.

The nomination of candidates for the Legislature was the first order of business, but before the names of candidates for nomination were announced.
Mr. McRary moved that the Convention nominate only one candidate and supported his motion in a speech of some length. The principal reason urged was that there were, or at least had always been a majority of Republicans in Caswell, and by nominating one candidate the Democrats would tender the olive branch, and show willingness to compromise.

The motion was opposed in speeches made by Maj. Thompson and Judge Brandon, who took the ground that the time for compromise was passed, that we go into this election with no other feeling than success, and to nominate only one candidate, when the Rads had already two in the field, would be a publication of a feeling of weakness. The motion was defeated by a large vote.

Several good names were placed before the convention, and upon the casting and counting the vote of the first ballot it was ascertained that Jacob A. Long and Q. T. Anderson were nominated for the House of Representatives, having received a large majority of the votes cast.

The convention very wisely, as it is thought by a large majority with whom your correspondent has conversed, declined to make any further nominations for county officers—as by so doing no firebrand could possibly be thrown among the Democrats of the county.

Caswell is determined to have her share of the speeches made by canvassers of the State this year, and to induce them to come there is proposed to be given ENORMOUS BARBECUES, taking it for granted that candidates, as a rule, are generally hungry fellows and cannot possibly resist the temptation of getting to places where the inner man can be satisfied in full. These barbecues will come off later in the season, as from now till about the 10th of October our people will be very busy—taking in the tobacco crop—and in this matter of big speaking every one is anxious to be present.

The campaign in Caswell will open in earnest AT PARK'S SPRING

next Friday, the 3d, and, if nothing prevents, a grand time is expected. There will be a barbecue given there, free to all. Barnhill, it is understood, refuses to canvass for the Rads in Caswell, so he will resign as a candidate. It is not known who will be his successor, but the negro Poe is likely to be.

Person.

[Correspondence of THE RALEIGH NEWS.]
ROXBORO, August 30, 1880.
EDITOR NEWS:—On last Saturday James Holeman was nominated as the Democratic candidate for the House of Representatives of the next Legislature. John Barnett, after a hot contest, was nominated for re-election as Sheriff. Chas. Mitchell for Treasurer, and W. E. Webb for Register of Deeds. A good ticket.

Col. Cunningham was recommended as a candidate to the Convention to nominate Senators for this District, at Prospect Hill next week, and will be selected.
Col. C. S. Winstead has just returned to the county having been absent several weeks on a visit to the Springs of Virginia, in company with his pretty and accomplished niece, Miss Mary Thompson, of Leesburg, and Miss Willie Lee, of the same place. They witnessed the grand display of Knights Templar in Chicago, the grandest pageant ever occurring in this country. The Colonel's health is now quite good, and many are anxious that he should take a tilt in the present canvass, feeling that if he would say a word at all, it would be in favor of the grand old Hero, General Hancock. The Colonel is very reticent, and no one knows exactly his politics to-day, but the Democrats of Person are willing to trust him, and he gives his friends permission, "to bet a hat he will vote for Hancock."

NORFOLK'S COTTON receipts for the year ended August 31, 1880, were 597,086 bales; an increase over 1879 of 153,801 bales. Of the receipts 313,743 were "through," and 283,343 "local." The direct foreign exports were 257,065 bales, valued at \$13,755,269; \$4,606,353 more than in 1879.

THE TARIFF SWINDLE.

The Tribune Tells tales out of School.

[From the New York Tribune, 31st.]
General Butler, in his reference to the tariff question, is guilty of paltry pettifoggery which will not help him or the party into which he now relapses. He knows full well the difference between a tariff for revenue and a tariff framed to protect home industries. No man knows better than General Butler that distinction; no man has taken more pains to apply it in its bearing upon industries in which he had personal interest; and no man is more widely understood to have been specially benefited by the legislation which he now pretends not to understand, and tries to befog people about. By way of illustration, the little nickel business may be taken. In 1869, at a duty of only 15 per cent, imports of this article paid a duty of \$20,149. That was a duty for revenue. Some persons, who may not be wholly unknown to General Butler, having discovered valuable deposits which they hoped to develop, the duty was raised in 1871 to 30 per cent, and in 1872 the revenue from imports of this article fell to \$7,842. The precise object, as General Butler well knows, was to get less revenue by preventing imports. So thoroughly was that object attained, that in 1873 the entire revenue from imports of nickel fell to \$767. Here over \$19,000 of revenue was deliberately sacrificed, and General Butler, with every other intelligent man in the country, knows that it was done for the purpose of building up an industry in this land which, it was believed, would gain incalculably more by that process than the government or the people would lose in revenue sacrifice. Duties of this character become protective only because they check or restrain foreign competition. But this can be done only by some sacrifice of revenue.

New York Politics Transplanted.

[Special to N. Y. Herald, 31st.]
WASHINGTON, August 30.—Judge Bloxam, the Democratic candidate for Governor in Florida, is practicing Republican tactics, according to the reports received in Washington, by telling his auditors that the result in Florida is very doubtful, and every effort should be made to carry the State. But it is said that, by way of encouraging his supporters, he tells them that at the last election in Georgia he voted three times, and adds, "And don't you forget it." It is understood that the entire interest in the election in Florida on the Democratic side is centered in the success of the State ticket, and the election of a Legislature that will return Senator Jones to the Senate. The green for State offices, it is reported, quite obscures the importance of the electoral vote, just as it did four years ago, and it is said that the Republican managers are accordingly taking advantage of this state of things to make sure of the electoral vote of Florida. It is admitted even that the candidacy of ex-Senator Conover for Governor is only a blind, and that the reward will be satisfactory to all concerned if the electoral vote of the State is secured for the Garfield and Arthur electors.

Women in Politics.

[From the Washington Star.]
The Democrats of Kansas have nominated Miss Sarah A. Brown for State Superintendent of Public Instruction. This is a new departure in politics, especially for the Democrats who have not, heretofore, favored "woman's rights." Miss Brown is at present superintendent of schools for Douglas county, and is credited with having accomplished a great deal more in that position than any of her male predecessors. The Democratic leaders in Kansas express the opinion that Miss Brown's nomination will strengthen their State ticket by drawing votes from the opposition. If this prediction shall prove correct, it will have the effect of popularizing the nomination of women for office by parties seeking to overcome an opposition majority. It would appear that the Democrats propose to elect the fair sex in their cause as much as possible in this campaign. In a recent interview with a delegation of women suffragists, Gen. Hancock assured them that if elected President he would not veto any bills of Congress looking to the enfranchisement of women. Miss Brown, the Kansas nominee, is described by a prominent Democrat as "mighty brainy," and it is a fact that none will dispute, that there is plenty of room in political parties for additional brains.

A Big Sleep.

[From the New York World.]
Scarcely less astonishing than Dr. Tanner's recent feat of fasting is the condition of a young lady, the daughter of the Mayor of Grambske, a village near Bremen, who is said to have been fast asleep ever since the second week in January, with the exception of a few hours of semi-wakefulness at intervals of from six to eight weeks. An interesting account of her extraordinary state is published in the *Hanover Courier*. It appears that she lies, plunged in a profound slumber and entirely unconscious of all that goes on around her, night and day, reclining on her left side, warmly covered up and with a slight gauze spread over her head. Nourishment, chiefly in a liquid form, is daily administered to her, which she swallows without awaking for a second. She is a pretty, slender girl, of pallid complexion, but she does not lose in weight during her trances of from forty to sixty days, and when awake exhibits a cheerful disposition and an eager desire to perform such small household tasks as her strength enables her to fulfill. Her father is a well-to-do man, who has consulted several eminent medical men in the hope of discovering some remedy for his daughter's abnormal condition, which entails serious inconvenience and constant anxiety upon the other members of his family, but all efforts hitherto made to keep the unlucky girl awake have resulted in total failure.

THE COTTON factories of Petersburg, Va., are improving, and seem to be doing a good business, their annual consumption of cotton touching 10,000 bales, and their annual production being 12,000,000 yards of cloth, such as drillings, ducks, fine shirtings and sheetings. They employ about 26,000 spindles, 900 looms, and employ nearly 1,000 hands.

The Heir of Castile.

[By cable to the Herald, 31st.]

MADRID, August 30, 1880.—On the occasion of the expected birth of an heir to the throne the Government will grant an amnesty to the Cuban insurgent leaders now imprisoned in Spain.

A much criticised royal decree enacts that the usual and ancient ceremonial shall be observed in the palace as soon as the royal physicians will declare that Her Majesty's delivery is close at hand. The Lord Chamberlain, Duke of Sixto, has already issued invitations to the diplomatic corps, whose chiefs must be present in the royal ante-chambers with the Ministers of the Crown, the chief authorities of Madrid, the principal prelates of the Church, the presidents, secretaries, and delegates of the two houses of Cortes, the delegates of the military and noble orders of knighthood, the deputies of the order of grandees and of the nobility, in all about 250 high functionaries and personages who must hold themselves in readiness at any hour of day and night to obey the invitation of the royal messengers. The event will be announced to Madrid by the firing of twenty-one guns if a Prince of Asturias is born, and by fifteen guns only if an infant is the first-born. A red flag in the first case and a white in the second will be hoisted, and if the event takes place at night red and white lights will be used. I will not forestall to-day the strange and stately ceremony of the birth when the poor Queen is delivered in presence of prelates, Ministers and the royal household, who have to be witnesses. Directly after the birth the royal child is placed on a silver basin, covered with a rich lace mantle, and the King carries the basin out to the distinguished assemblage in the ante-chamber, and, uncovering the infant, His Majesty allows all present to examine and attest the sex of the new-born ere the deed of birth is drawn up by the Minister of Grace and Justice as royal Prothotary General. As you may imagine, this event is looked forward to by the royalists with anxious impatience, but I must say the nation at large seems to reveal very little interest and very little zeal in what courtiers believe will consolidate the dynasty. As the moment approaches court gossip grows daily more indiscreet. Some say that difficulties are apprehended in consequence of the presence in Madrid at the end of the month of the two royal and imperial mothers-in-law—her of Spain and she of Austria. They have already rivalled in splendid presents for the future child of Queen Christina, and two exquisite cradles, covered with lace and satin, are awaiting the little welcome. Courtiers dwell at length upon the question of the name of the future prince or infant. If an infant is born this month her name will be Isabella and her two grand-mothers will hold her over the baptismal font. If a prince is given to King Alfonso great will be the perplexity about the selection of a name. Charles was thought of, but then how could he be a Don Carlos like the Pretender? Philip is highly suggestive of a gloomy tyrant and fanatical ruler. Ferdinand is full of recollections of the grandfather of King Alfonso, a name not very palatable to Spanish liberals. Nevertheless it is reported that a Prince of Asturias would be either Ferdinand or Philip de Bourbon. The title of Prince of Asturias is the ancient title of the heirs and firstborn of the sovereigns of Castile. In default of males the old laws of the monarchy allow princesses to assume this title, as they admit them to the throne, before cousins and uncles of the reigning branch. No Salic law ever in Spain excluded women from the throne or from titles of nobility, and hence it is the great grandees, dukes and marquises have passed through so many families.

Fall Fashions.

[From the New York Herald.]
Among the new fabrics for the next season brocades of all descriptions take the lead. Velour lustrine is a velvet brocade, which sells at retail for \$15 a yard. It has a ground of natural colored vines and flowers, filled in with velvet of black or colors. Plush brocades are similar in style and pattern, with the solid color of plush instead of velvet. They are from \$4 to \$7 a yard. Velours floccone is a somewhat similar fabric, with the pattern in plain colors.

Cashmere bengalee is a new material in plain dress goods which will undoubtedly be very popular. It is of soft wool, drapes beautifully and resembles camel's hair cashmere. Crape de l'Inde is, as its name shows, the old India crape which the grandmothers of the present generation were familiar with. Grain de poudre has a fine raised grain-like texture upon its face; it is a most expensive material and will not interfere with the popularity of the last named favorite. Drap tricotine is a new material very much like stachinette, but with a much finer finish. Drap d'Islande is a new cloth with the finish of satin without its lustre. Drap invisible has a check woven through it which shows only in certain lights. Checks and plaids are largely imported for fall, and both are brilliant and subdued in their coloring. One style has a fine check within a plaid. A novelty which will undoubtedly be very popular is the mouchoir Madras of all wood Chudda cloth thirty-six inches wide. Each handkerchief is a yard square, costs \$1.25 to \$2.00 a square, and from ten to twelve are used for each suit, not their material or trimming being used with them. They come in all the new combinations of colors, which will give wider scope for the manufacture of the fanciful handkerchief costumes so popular during last season. Damasse silks have larger figures, more separated than those formerly used. In these goods and satin de Lyon those of home manufacture are superior to the imported goods of the same price, and many houses deal in them almost entirely, as they can give a guarantee for their durability, which they cannot do for imported goods. The novelties imported in Oriental trimmings do not differ, except in color, from those used during the past season. Cashmere, Chinese, Indian and Persian patterns predominate in the goods. In price they range from \$1 to \$5 a yard.

There is no set style of making up the new goods, polonaises and basques, with trimmed skirts, being both worn, the latter being most in favor for the street. Short skirts are invariably the rule for all open air occasions, the skirt just escaping the

ground. An adjustable train is sometimes added, and caught up by the slightly bountiful drapery of the back of the overskirt. Small hoods will be worn at the back of all outside garments. Some costumes contain half a dozen and more different fabrics, each one representing a different color. Among the latest importations is a short costume of olive green plush, the skirt plain on the sides, with the edges sloping from the waist down the front. These are lined with maroon plush and a puff of gossamer green satin is inserted the whole length of the skirt. Puffings, ruffles and black of plush finish the edge of the skirt and back draperies and the basque is entirely separated from it. A beautiful costume of emethyst purple is composed of velvet brocade basque, with black at the back. The skirt is, in front, composed of knif-plaited satin and wide bands of plain velvet. The back of the waist is joined to the skirt with a wattle-plait, and the silk draperies which form the overskirt are left with loose ends, finished with large tassels. The adjustable train is caught up with cable cords and forms part of the drapery of the back. In basques the postillion and English walking jackets are the favorite models at present, and they are always tight fitting.

The fall wraps consist of shoulder and bertha capes with long tails in front. They are made of silk and head netting, lace, fringe, &c. Dolmans and mantellets are of last season's shapes. They reach to a half yard below the waist line, are made of black satin de Lyon, silk, drap d'ete, &c., are lined with black, heliotrope, old gold, cardinal, or other colored satin, and trimmed at the neck, back and edge with rows of French or Spanish lace, and passementerie heavily headed with jet and fringes. For morning wear and for school girls, suits of flannel and cloth will be worn with the light cloth jackets of last season.

Storms Everywhere.

[Telegrams to the Herald, 31st.]
LONDON, August 30.—Rotherham and neighborhood was visited last night by a most violent thunder storm. The rain was heavier than were experienced for a very long period. The full force of the storm was felt at Wentworth, where six stages and three buffaloes belonging to the Earl Fitzwilliam, while grazing in the park were struck and killed by the lightning. During the early hours of this morning Aylesbury was visited by a severe thunder storm which lasted about four hours. The down-pour of rain was exceedingly heavy and the lightning incessant. The crops were greatly damaged and several houses flooded. The atmospheric disturbance at Windsor prevented many of the residents from sleeping. The rain descended in torrents and was destructive to vegetation. At Fulbourn, near Cambridge, a terrific storm began to-day. One man was killed by the lightning, and much damage done in the neighborhood.

MADRID, August 29.—Violent storms burst over the Peninsula yesterday, causing very great destruction in various parts of Spain. Madrid was cut off from all communication for twenty hours. The gales, which seem to have begun on the ocean, travelled rapidly along the Bay of Biscay until they reached Castile, the Ebro Valley and Aragon. Immense damage was done to the railroads, crops, vineyards and telegraph lines. The roads in many places were flooded. The trains on the northern and other lines were delayed, one being thrown from the track. Two persons were injured and the engine destroyed. In and around Madrid the gale raged for a space of twenty-six hours. Houses and gardens were severely damaged. The lightning struck in seven parts of the city, killing one and injuring two persons. Several wrecks are reported on the west and northwest coasts.

Yankee Brutality.

[New York Times, 31st.]
The murder of Harward, the young Brooklyn lawyer, on Sunday morning, belongs to a class of crimes which society is powerless to prevent. Two young men are strolling about the streets at 2 o'clock in the morning. They meet two women who are being annoyed by "three rough-looking men," and are asked to protect the women. Without stopping to consider that the women are of a class who voluntarily put themselves in the way of annoyances, the two young men interfere in their behalf, and hard words ensue. Blows are struck on both sides, the rough-looking men draw knives, one of the young men is cut about the head and neck, the other is stabbed to the heart and dies in the street. No police force, however numerous or efficient, can prevent such murders from being occasionally committed. It is true that the posting of a stalwart policeman on every corner would tend to diminish all kinds of brawls, murders and otherwise, but we have not yet reached a point where it is thought wise or necessary to line our streets with guardians of the peace to that extent. Meanwhile, parties of young men go about nights from beer-saloons to sample-rooms, from billiard-halls to bowling-alleys; they drink, get noisy or quarrelsome, encounter other parties in the same condition; somebody is jostled in passing, or a taunting word is uttered; fists, pistols, and knives are called into instant use, and before the bystanders or the police can interfere some young fellow's life-blood is crimsoning the paving-stones. The fate of young Harward is liable to overtake any man who has occasion for business or pleasure to walk the streets of New-York or Brooklyn or any other city. Sobriety and peaceful behavior will not insure a man from attack. It is not pleasant to feel that in a community which calls itself peaceful and highly civilized the gentleman who leaves his house for an evening stroll, or goes out with his wife or daughter, is actually venturing into the presence of a known and appreciable danger. Of course, the majority escape, but those who are less fortunate are numerous enough to prove that the danger does exist. It is a matter of common knowledge that the "rough" is everywhere. He is to be seen in all places of public resort. He is not necessarily a vagrant or a drunkard. He may even appear in the garb of a gentleman. But his ugly temper, offensive manner, and reckless disregard of the comfort and rights of others betray his character. In certain well-known quarters in New York and Brooklyn there are "gangs" of roughs who set order and decency at defiance.

Legal Prosecutions of Animals.

[WILLIAM JONES, F. S. A.]

Among the strange practices of olden times nothing can be conceived more truly absurd than the trial, by legal proceedings, of animals accused of high crimes and misdemeanors, which prevailed, more or less, from the twelfth to the seventeenth centuries, and present a curious picture of the habits of thought during those periods.

The trials in question were conducted with all the solemnity of the law. In every instance advocates were assigned to defend the animals. Domestic animals were animals of a notorious description, such as rats, locusts, caterpillars, and such like, were subjected to the ecclesiastical courts. The first excommunication fulminated against animals is recorded in the twelfth century. St. For in his "Essai Historique sur Paris," states that the Bishop of Laon pronounced in 1120 an injunction against the caterpillars and field mice, on account of the ravages they made on the crops.

The mode of trial in the criminal courts was this: The accused animal was committed to prison; the prosecutor, or officer who exercised the functions of prosecutor at the court, after hearing witnesses and the crime of homicide being proved, the judge condemned the animal to be strangled, and hung by the back-legs to an oak tree, or a gibbet, according to the custom of the country. In the case of damages done to property, the inhabitants of a district suffering therefrom, experts were appointed by the court to survey and report on the subject. A lawyer was then appointed to defend the animals, and show cause why they should not be summoned before justice. They were then called times, times, and not appearing, judgment was given against them in default. The owner then issued an admonition, warning them to leave the district within a certain time at the expiration of which, if they were still contumacious, they were to be executed, threatened with all due solemnity. Instead, however, of feeling the effects of this terrible sentence, it is recorded that some instances the noxious animals, contrary to "withering of the face of the earth," became more abundant and destructive. This the lawyers attributed neither to the injustice of the sentence nor want of power of the court, but to the machinations of Satan, who, as in the case of Job, is at certain times permitted to tempt and annoy mankind.

From the thirteenth to the sixteenth century there are numerous examples of proceedings in the criminal court in the case of pigs (and sows, more particularly who had devoured children. As one may see at present in certain localities, these animals in the middle ages ran about the streets of villages, and were, it would seem, more addicted to a liking for human flesh than happily—grace to the refinements of time—they are now. In the "Annuaire du Departement de l'Aisne" (1812) are full details of the sentence pronounced on a hog (June 14, 1494) by the Mayor of St. Martin Laon, for having defecated and strangled a child in his cradle. The sentence contained thus: "We, in detestation and horror of this crime, and in order to make an example and satisfy justice, have decreed, judged, sentenced, pronounced, appointed, that the said hog, being strangled on a gibbet near and adjoining the gallows in the jurisdiction of the said monks (of St. Martin de Laon), being met by which we have sealed this present with our seal." This was done on the 14th day of June, in the year 1494, and sealed with red wax, and upon the back is written "Sentence on a hog executed by justice brought into the cyphol of Clermont, and strangled on a gibbet at Avin."

In 1497 a sow was condemned to be beaten to death for having eaten the chin of a child belonging to the village of Chermone. The sentence declared that the flesh of the sow should be thrown to the dogs, and that the owner of the animal and his wife should make a pilgrimage to Notre Dame de Pontout, where, being the day of Pentecost, they should cry "Mersey!" after which they were to bring back certificate. The execution of these animals was public and solemn; sometimes they were clothed like men. In 1386 the judge at Falaise condemned a sow to be mutilated in the legs and head, and afterward to be hung, for having torn the face and arm and killed a child. This was a Draconian method of punishment. This sow was executed in the public square, clothed in a man's dress. The execution cost six shillings, six deniers, besides a net glove for the executioner.

Bulls shared with swine the same mode of trial and punishment; horses, guilty of homicide, had a similar ordeal. The registers of Dijon record that in 1389 one was condemned to death for having killed a man.

WAIFS:—Proof positive: The Galveston car was crowded and the driver nearly about to start, when Gilhooley remarked: "Jones is not married yet, is he?" "Course not." "I thought he was not married yet, for I saw him carrying home a broom yesterday." A red-faced woman snatched her eyes at Gilhooley and said: "A cadaverous, timid-looking man about her as she got out of the car."

A slight mistake: He had not seen his friend for some years. The other day he met him coming up Galveston avenue with his wife on his arm, accompanied by a little boy, and said: "I would have known you anywhere by that boy. He has got your mouth and chin, but his eyes and forehead are precisely like his mother's. I never saw such a perfect resemblance." The boy was a adopted one.

In Paris on last Sunday promenade in the garden of the Tuilleries were treated to a conjugal quarrel of an unpleasant nature. The parties to the dispute were a jealous Danish princess and her husband, who, carried away by the charms of Sarah Bernhardt, had fled from his domestic hearth, intending to offer the idol the homage of his purse and adoration. In the course of the struggle the princess did considerable damage with an umbrella.

